REGISTERED A—1078.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,095.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	1 8
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A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

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Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEE

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "ORONTAS," 2 050 Tons, 221 H. P. Commander J. T. Lewis, R.N.R., on SATURDAY, the 6th April 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cocconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Chittagong, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE, Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the SOCOTRA, 1947 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander W. A. Starratt, on THURSDAY, the 4th April 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAMORAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a steamer from Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. SOCOTRA, 1947 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander W. A. Starratt, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 4th April 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander F. G. Hay, on TUESDAY, the 9th April 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Outch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA	BOMBAY
on the 24th,	and on the 1st

of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	36	24	8	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st May 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st June 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

TO LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.
S. S. NELLIE MARTIN, 1,187 TONS.
TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT THE 12TH APRIL.

THE above Steamer has excellent accommodation for a dozen FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS.

Passage Money.....Rs. 500

For passage and shipping baggage apply to

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under:—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.
INDIA	2,389	500	...April 17
MACEDONIA	2,372	486	...May 1
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	... „ 8
EUROPA	2,277	424	
ITALIA	2,245	424	At fortnightly intervals.
OLYMPIA	2,050	424	

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples ..... Rs. 400
To Liverpool ..... „ 500

RATE FOR RETURN FARES.

For Three months £80, Home and back.
For Six months, 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.
For Twelve months, 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 18, 1877.

HALL LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND *via* NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain J. Shaw, will sail on the 6th April, and will be followed by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,
100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain F. Pett, on the 15th May,
and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain Brand, on the 29th May,
and by the

S. S. RYDALL HALL,
2,500 Tons register. 350 H. P. nominal,
on the 15th June.

This Steamer is the latest addition to the Line, having just been launched in the Clyde. Her Saloon and State rooms are all on Deck and many other improvements have been made to meet the requirements of the trade.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents,

N. B.—Messrs. HEWAT S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1878.
(a) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. P. Cates	8th April
— SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	15th do
(a) BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	22nd do
— BANGALORE	2961	500	E. G. Stead	29th do
(a) HINDUSTAN	3143	600	W. W. Hazelwood	6th May.
CHINA	2016	460	T. Alderton	13th do
(a) KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	20th do

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

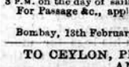
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th February 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. Orman	16th April.
THIBET	2593	400	J. H Torbock	29th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th March 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	26th April.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th March 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES:—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt)..... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling one way *vid* Southampton ..... „ 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers to Trieste, calling at Aden, Suez and Port Said, on the undermentioned dates:—

Vessels.	Capt.	Disp. Tons.	H.P.	
S.S. POLLUCE	G. Rausin	4111	250	on 15th Apr. 1878.
S.S. ACHILLE	F. Forti	3500	400	on 10th May. „
S.S. CASTORE	G Marussig	3757	250	on 27th „ „

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON,

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI.
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

28, Bombay Green, 18th March 1878.

FOR SALE,

THE British Composite Ship COUNTY OF BERWICK, Registered Tonnage 996. Built at Glasgow in October 1868 under special survey and classed A 1. 16 years at Lloyd's, and caulked and metalled before leaving Home in May 1877, with all her fittings as she now lies at the Salt Gollah Moorings in the River Hoogly.

This vessel was built regardless of expense of picked timber with metal fastenings throughout. She is exceptionally well found. Has two sets of sails, one nearly new, a complete spare set of patent blocks. All lower masts and heavy yards are of Iron.

This vessel was abandoned last September when ashore on Saugor Beach, and since her arrival in port has been placed in dock and examined by Surveyors, whose reports are open to inspection.

SEALED TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the vessel will be received up to noon of the 15th April by the undersigned, by whom all information will be given.

Intending purchasers are requested to inspect the vessel and to satisfy themselves on all points before tendering.

SIMPSON & Co.,
No. 6, Strand, Calcutta.

Homeward Bound PASSENGERS.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS.

EVERY requisite for the journey can be obtained ready for *Immediate Use* at very *Moderate Cost* from

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
8, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer STRATHLEVEN, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st April 1878.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. INDIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay,

ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

ITALIAN OPERA CONCERT.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 6TH.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA has pleasure in announcing that she has secured the services of the following celebrated Artistes of the

ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, CALCUTTA:

SIGNORA OLYMPIA TREBBI,
PRIMA DONNA SOPRANO ASSOLUTA.
SIGNORA ANNINA ORLANDI,
PRIMA CONTRALTO ASSOLUTA.
SIGNOR LUIGI COLOMBANA,
PRIMO TENORE ASSOLUTO.
SIGNOR PIETRO MARRUCCO,
PRIMO BARITONO ASSOLUTO.
SIGNOR MATTEI DELLA TORRE,
PRIMO BASSO PROFONDO ASSOLUTO.

PROGRAMME OF FIRST CONCERT.
SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 6TH.
PART I.

Ballata.....From "Rigoletto".....Verdi.
Signor Colombana.
Romanza.....From "Roberto il diavolo".....Meyerbeer.
Signora Trebbi.
Cavatina.....From "Il barbiere di Siviglia".....Rossini.
Signor Marrucco.
Solo Pianoforte...Il Trovatore.....Goteschalk.
Madame Carlotta Tasca.
Duetto.....From "Ruy Blas".....Marchetti.
Signora Trebbi and Signor Colombana.
Romanza.....From "Non Torno".....Tito Mattei.
Signora Orlandi.
Terzetto.....From "I Lombardi".....Verdi.
Signora Trebbi, Signor Colombana, and Signor Della Torre.

PART II.

Aria.....From "Don Carlos".....Verdi.
Signor Della Torre.
Duetto.....From "Il barbiere di Siviglia".....Rossini.
Signora Trebbi and Signor Marrucco.
Aria.....From "Don Carlos".....Verdi.
Signora Orlandi.
Solo Pianoforte...Fantasia on airs from Charles VI...Heller.
Madame Carlotta Tasca.
Duetto.....From "Il Trovatore".....Verdi.
Signora Orlandi and Signor Colombana.
Romanza.....From "Ruy Blas".....Marchetti.
Signor Marrucco.
Quartetto.....From "Rigoletto".....Verdi.
Signora Trebbi, Signora Orlandi, Signor Colombana, and Signor Marrucco.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	3
Unreserved	2
Back Seats	1

Doors open at 8-30 to commence at 9 precisely. Tickets may be obtained and seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship HAWTHORN, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel from NEW YORK and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, PAY FREIGHT to the undersigned, and to SEND BOATS along-side without delay, failing which their GOODS will be landed by the Captain on their account and risk.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.,
Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 18th, 19th, and 20th instant, on account of the EASTER HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, April 1, 1878.

ARAB HORSES FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED, several BATCHES of ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, &c.

JAMASJEE COWASJEE,
Bhendy Bazaar Stables.

Bombay, 4th April 1878.

BOMBAY MEDICAL MISSION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held at Captain Oldham's house, Girgaum, on TUESDAY, 9th April, at 8-30 p.m. Captain Oldham, R. E., will preside.

The public are invited to attend.

G. MANSON,
Secretary.

Bombay, 3rd April 1878.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF THE EFFERVESCENT SALINES FOR THE HOT SEASON HAS JUST ARRIVED.

Enoe's Fruit Salt	Rs. 1 8
Hibbert's Health-giving Saline	„ 1 8
Lamplough's Pyrin Saline	„ 1 6
Bishop's Citrate of Magnesia ...10 as. and	„ 1 6

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ATMARAM SAGOON & CO.,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS—TERMS CASH.

	Rs. a.	With Postage. Rs. a.
Wake's Evolution of Morality, 2 vols., 1878	12 0	12 8
Reminiscences of Old Edinburgh; by D. Wilson, 2 vols, 1878	8 8	9 0
Lockyer's stargazing, Past and Present, 1878	12 0	12 8
The Supernatural in Nature, a Verification by Free Use of Science, 1878	8 0	8 8
Colonel M. Taylor's, Noble Queen, 3 vols., 1878	16 0	16 8
The Great Thirst Land: A Ride through Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal, and Kalahari Desert; by Parker Gillmore 1878	12 0	12 8
Armenia and the Campaign of 1877; by Norman ..	12 0	12 8
Remunerative Railways for New Countries with some account of the First Railway in China; by H. G. Hapler, 1878	8 8	9 0
Hughes' Notes on Muhammadanism, 2nd Edition, revised	3 8	3 12
Govinda Samanta, or the History of a Bengal Raiyat, by Rev. Lal Behari Day, complete in one vol.	3 8	3 14
Handbook of Archæology; Egyptian—Greek—Etruscan—Roman; by H. M. Westropp, 1878	4 4	4 8
Mackintosh's History of Civilization in Scotland, vol. 1, 1878	8 8	9 0
Frantwine's Engineers' Pocket Book	12 0	0
Ellicott's some present Dangers of the Church of England	1 8	1 10
Fowle's Latin Primer Rules Made Easy	2 0	2 4
Bagshot's The English Constitution, new edn. 1878	4 0	4 8
Guilty or Not Guilty? a Tale; by W. G. Hamley	4 4	4 8
G. E. Lessing, his Life and his Works; by H. Zimmern	6 0	6 6
The Talmud; by J. Barclay, 1878	8 0	8 8
China: A History of the Laws, Manners and Customs of the People; by J. H. Gray, edited by W. G. Gregor, 2 vols., 1878	18 0	19 0
Green's History of the English People, Vol. II—The Monarchy and The Reformation	9 0	9 8
French Pictures in English Chalk, by the author of the Member of Paris	4 4	4 10
Rifts in the Veil, 1878	2 12	3 0
French Poets and Novelists; by H. James, 1878	4 12	5 2
Reed's Seamanship for Candidates Preparing to Pass the Marine Board Examinations	1 0	1 2
Thomson's History and Handbook of Photography, 1878	3 8	3 14
Abney's Treatise on Photography, 1878	2 0	2 4
The Life of Marie Antoinette, Queen of France; by Ch. D. Young, 3rd Edition	2 12	3 0
Thackeray's Pendennis, 2 vols	4 0	4 8
South Africa; by Anthony Trollope, 2 vols., 1878	16 0	17 0
Public Hygiene in America; by H. J. Bowditch	7 0	7 8
Lectures on Medical Jurisprudence; by F. Ogston, 1878	10 0	10 12
Primitive Property translated from the French of E. De Laveleye; by G. R. L. Marriott, with an Introduction by C. Leslie, 1878	7 0	7 8
The Armenian Campaign of 1877; by C. Williams..	6 0	6 8
Gangee's The Treatment of Wounds, 1878	2 12	3 0
The Indian Limitation Act No. XV. of 1877, with Notes and Index; by B. R. Kotewal	3 0	3 5
Practise of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, Act IX. of 1850, with Notes and Index; by B. R. Kotewal	6 0	6 6
Priest in the Confessional: a Warning, with Evidence against the Immorality and Blasphemy of "Priests in Absolution"; by Robert Steele	1 0	1 2
"The Priest in Absolution" †	0 12	0 14
Isis Unveiled: a Master Key to the Mysteries of Ancient and Modern Science and Theology, 2 vols	30 0	31 0
Stanley in Africa; a special Number of the Illustrated London News	0 12	1 0
Sakuntala in Hindi, with Notes, by F. Pincott	6 4	6 10
The first Parsee Bride or Promise of Marriage Case: Goolbai vs. Manockjee Limjee Manockjee	0 8	0 10

ATMARAM SAGOON AND COMPANY.

MELLIN'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE only genuine substitute for MOTHER'S MILK, and recommended by the highest medical authorities as the best of all foods for Infants and Invalids. Testimony has been received from all parts of India of its extraordinary value in Infant Nurture as well as in Adult cases of apparently hopeless inanition, requiring as it does absolutely no digestive effort for its assimilation.

The new machinery employed for its production enables the manufacturer to present it in a form which for convenience in use and for keeping properties surpasses any food hitherto manufactured.

Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

AGENTS:
D. S KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WINSOR & NEWTON'S Moist Water Colours in Pans and Tubes; Japanned Tin Colour Boxes for Landscape Painting Figure and Landscape, Landscape and Flowers, and for all purposes. Winsor & Newton's Porte Couleur containing in a space 2 by 2 by ⅝ inch twelve Moist Colours, the inner and outer lids of Box forming three palettes. Boxes of dry Colour Cakes of various sizes and prices. Illumination Colours and Media, Gold Shells, Gold Ink, &c. Whatman's Drawing Papers in perfect order for all purposes. Sketch Blocks and Books, Finest Water Colour Sables in Quills and in Albata ferrules. Camel Hair Brushes, Crayons, Palettes, Saucers and Slants, Oil Colours in Collapsible tubes, Japanned Oil Colour Boxes, Sketching and Studio of various sizes. Prepared Canvasses, and Papers for Oil Colour Painting. Prepared Millboards, Prepared Blocks for Oil Painting, Varnishes, Oils and Media. Hog and Sable Hair Brushes, Palettes, &c.

SURVEYING MATERIALS.

Dumpy Levels; Levelling Staffs; Circumferenters; Prismatic Compasses; Clinometer with sights, Levels; Compass and Inclination Scales; Davis's Reflecting hand adjustable Level with Inclinometer in case; Davis's 12 inch folding Level and Inclinometer in case and complete with stand; Pear-tree Railway Curves; Plotting Scales; Marquois Scales, extra thick; Sets of Mathematical Instruments; Plain and Bow Compasses; Aldershot Protractors; Note Books; Field Books; Whatman's best Drawing Papers; Section Paper; Tracing Cloth and Paper; Drawing Pens; Mapping Pens; Lithographic Pens; India Rubber Pencil and Ink Erasers; Pocket Penknives and Eraser; Water Colours; Indian Ink; Best Lead Pencils; Field Glasses; Aneroid Barometers; Thermometers, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

M. H. MAJU & CO.

INDIAN TEA MART,
EMPORIUM FOR THE BEST AND CHEAPEST KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.
MR. M. H. MAJU,
(LATE PARTNER MESSRS. MORTON & Co.)

MESSRS. M. H. MAJU & Co. beg to return their sincere thanks to their numerous patrons and friends and avail themselves of this opportunity to invite attention to the Price List of their superior Kangra Valley Teas, and to assure their patrons that, while the prices of their Teas are lower than have ever been offered to the public, the quality maintains the same high standard.

Tea in 1, 2 and 4 lbs. Cannisters.	From 1 lb. to 15 lbs. Rs. As.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 12	Five per cent. discount.
Orange Pekoe	1 8	
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 8	
Pekoe, Souchong, Extra Fine	1 6	
Souchong, Extra Fine	1 4	
Imperial Family Mixture	1 0	
Fragrant Congou	0 14	
SUPERFINE BOHEA	0 12	

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO WHOLESALE BUYERS, MESSES, CLUBS, SCHOOLS, &c., &c.

H. M. MAJU & Co.,
APOLLO STREET, APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S EM. DUBOIS & CO.'S COGNAC.

Cash.			Credit.	
21	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand, Old Cognac	22	8
23	12	* ONE STAR, Half Bottles	25	0
24	12	* ONE STAR, Oval Barrels, with Glass Stopper	26	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Round Barrels, with glass stopper	27	0
33	4	* ONE STAR, Barrels à robinet, with Glass Stopper, Metallic Tap, about 3 Impl. gall	35	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper per case of 2 doz.	27	0
24	4	* ONE STAR, Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 2 doz.	25	8
31	0	* ONE STAR, Half Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper, per case of 4 doz.	32	8
28	8	* ONE STAR, Half Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 4 doz.	30	4
26	8	** TWO STARS, Very old Cognac	28	0
29	8	*** THREE STARS, Very old Fine Cognac	31	0

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

ORDERS UNACCOMPANIED BY CASH WILL BE TREATED AT CREDIT RATES.

N.B.—Forwarding Charges are added to the above rates. We guarantee each package to contain its FULL complement of bottles when despatched.

☞ *MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS ARE REQUESTED, BEFORE TAKING DELIVERY OF THEIR GOODS, TO SEE THAT THE WEIGHT AGREES WITH THE RAILWAY RECEIPT.*

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

April, 1878.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO., WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS, 23, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to the following SPECIALITIES in their large stock of which they can strongly recommend, and which have gained for their qualities as Time-keepers a widespread reputation.

THEIR SILVER 50 RS. LEVER WATCH.

The great and increasing demand for these Watches have induced Messrs. F., L. & Co. to make them in all sizes, and either in hunting, half-hunting, and open face cases.

The "smallest," the usual size of a Lady's Watch, would be an admirable substitute for a Lady's Gold Watch when travelling or for daily use.

THEIR SILVER 75 RS. WATCH

Has all the qualifications of the 50 Rupees Watch, but is in an extra heavy case with gold hinges Its movement is fitted with a compensation balance and with a hair-spring system Breguet.

THEIR SILVER KEYLESS 110 RS. WATCH

Will satisfy the most critical observer.

The above three descriptions of Watches can be had in gold cases at Rs. 150, 200, and 250 respectively.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 40.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. can recommend this well finished Watch to anyone who requires a strong and serviceable time-keeper, and one which will bear the roughest work.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 60.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. would draw the attention of Railway Companies and employes to these Watches which are of extra large size and can be guaranteed and recommended as reliable time-keepers.

Samples will be sent and special terms be made with Railway or other Companies on an invoice given.

2 years' guarantee is given for all the above Watches.

Initials engraved gratis to buyers. Terms—Cash.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

FOR SALE.

AN English-built self driving PARK PHAETON with a well matched cream colour pair of PONIES, and a set of plated Mounted Harness, price moderate, for immediate sale. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

ALSO FOR SALE, JUBBULPORE TENTS NEVER BEEN USED.

A single Pole Tent, 16 by 16, with Bath-room.
Sleeping Pat 12 by 12 single fly.
Necessary Tent. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

HOWRAH IRON WORKS, STEAM SAW MILLS, AND METAL DEPOT.

THESE, the MOST EXTENSIVE WORKS of their kind in India, have been laid out, with a view to the expeditious outturn of Rolling Stock, Machinery, Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Tools, &c., &c., &c.

FOR

Railways,	Indigo Concerns,	Silk Filatures,
Canals,	Gas Works,	Tea Gardens,
Collieries,	Engineering Works,	Cotton & Jute Mills,
	Tanneries, &c., &c.	

The whole of our Workshops are fitted with the best and most Modern Machinery. We would direct special attention to the fact that we are able to turn out Iron Castings up to 20 Tons in weight, and for lengths up to 8 Tons. List of Foundry rates will be sent on application.

BURN & Co.

Howrah, Bengal.

MR. P. A. LOPEZ,
PIANIST, SOLO VIOLINIST AND VIOLENCELLIST,

BEGS to solicit the patronage of the Public, and especially his former Constituents, will undertake to Repair, Tune, and give Lessons on the Piano, Harmonium, Violin, &c. either at the pupils' houses or at his own place.

☞ THE TERRACE, opposite Bolton & Co., Byculla.

JOSEPH & Co.,
ITALIAN CONFECTIONERS,
No. 9, Meadow Street, Fort, opposite the R. C. Chapel.

☞ Orders for Wedding Parties, Balls, Suppers, &c., personally attended to and carefully executed. Three days' previous notice, however, is necessary.

Cream and Water Ices always ready.
Ice Puddings made to order.

THE LATE REV. DR. ALEXANDER DUFF.

THE undersigned, being about to make arrangements for the COMPILATION of a BIOGRAPHY of his late Father, would feel greatly obliged if Dr. Duff's many friends in India would favor him with any original Letters they may possess. He undertakes to return all

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 3RD APRIL 1878.

In the absence of any fresh news respecting the existing political complications in Europe, business here has remained in the same state of depression as formerly. The commercial advices from London, moreover, are decidedly less hopeful again, Consols having receded from 94⅛ to 94¼, and French Rentes from 108½ to 107½ Enfaced Rupee Paper is unaltered, as also are the London General Produce Markets and Wheat to arrive, but Calcutta Rapeseed is again quoted 6d. per quarter higher.

PIECE GOODS in Manchester are reported unchanged, and Reuter repeats his quotations of Friday last, with the one exception of 40s. Mule Twist, which is advanced 1d. per lb. Cotton in Liverpool closed irregular with supplies freely offered. The day's sales were only estimated at 8,000 bales and spot quotations were all nominally unchanged. Arrivals, however, show continued weakness, Reuter reporting business as follows :—

Dhollera (Comra) G.F. with F.F.C. March Apl. Canal 4d.
Comra.....Good ,, Good C. ,, ,, ,, 5 3-16d.
Comra (Dholl.) Good ,, Good C. ,, ,, ,, 5 7 16d

From New York ready Mid. Uplands is still quoted at 10⅛ cents. per lb., but the receipts at the ports yesterday were again very large, the following being the comparison to date :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Tuesday's Receipts.....	10,000	6,000	7,000
Four ,, ,, ...	34,000	15,000	32,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,901,000	3,725,000	3,709,000

Reuter reports that the Oriental Bank Corporation has declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the half-year, but that £175,000 has been taken from the Reserve to meet losses.

The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China has declared a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum and has carried £15,000 to the Reserve, which now stands at £150,000.

For Bar Silver, Reuter reduces his quotation to 54½d. per oz., but this we learn from private sources may be taken as quite nominal, there being no demand at present for this side.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has again been extremely quiet and almost no business has been done. If anything the tendency of the market has been a shade weaker, inasmuch as the Banks have been more willing sellers than buyers, while there is almost no private paper offering. The test of the market, however, will be in the rates obtained for Council Drafts in London to-day, and on this point the most divergent opinions prevail. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 13-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s. 9 1-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ...	1s. 9d. to 1-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ...	1s. 9 1-16d. to 1d.	,,
Sovereigns, each	Rs. 11-10¾.	

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business and rates remain nominally unaltered.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steadier, if anything, inasmuch as sellers show less willingness to accept the low rates current. We call :—Fours and Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 92¾ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102¾.

In the SHARE MARKET there has scarcely been any business done, and with the exception of Spinning and Weaving Companies rates are unaltered throughout. We note a decline of Rs. 50 in Albert Mills and Rs. 5 in Broach Mills and Mazagon, while Colaba are Rs. 15 and Oriental Rs. 5 per share higher.

The COTTON MARKET remains in the same state of dulness and inactivity we have had to notice for some days past. Some enquiry prevails for the higher grades of Oomra ready and these command comparatively full rates, but of forward deliveries there are few buyers. In Dholleras notwithstanding the continued sales being made at Home, we do not hear of any transactions. We quote for April delivery of Oomras :—

Good	Rs. 186	per candy	F. P.
F. G. F.	,, 179	,,	,,
G. F.	,, 174	,,	,,
F. F.	,, 163	,,	,,
Fair	,, 154	,,	,,

SEEDS are, if anything, in less active request, but prices are firmly maintained owing to the limited supplies available. Rapeseed we call Rs. 7-13 ; Linseed Rs. 6-11 per cwt.

FREIGHTS go from bad to worse, and looking to the small amount of produce going forward, it seems difficult to foresee where the decline will stop. For Liverpool by steamer 20s. per ton is now the ruling quotation and even at that cargo is only forthcoming in very limited quantities. For Trieste and Venice 15s. payable here has been quoted and for Liverpool by sail 27s. 6d. per ton.

PIECE GOODS remain in the same position dull and depressed, with nothing or next to nothing doing. Prices are nominally unchanged, but they are subject to a reduction before business of any amount can be induced.

In COALS we have not heard of any fresh business to arrive. A strong speculative enquiry prevails, but there are few, if any, sellers owing to the difficulty of obtaining tonnage at Home to load for this port.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	10 p. ct	126
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	690
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. c	683½
National Bank of India.	20,000	500	all	6 do.	108
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do	665

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)..	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.	745
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited.....	7,500	150	all	4 p. a.	106
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	30 p. a.	800
Port Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	18 p.a.	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.a.	1,100
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	865
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,000	all	12 p.c.	450
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	600
Barar Company (New)..	155	500	all	40 p.a	480
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	14 do	150
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	68
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	600
Colaba Press Co	500	1,000	all	50 do	675
Dholleras P. and G. Co.	600	1,000	all	15 do	220
East India Press Co...	382	1,000	all	100 do	800
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	1,150
French Press Co.....	200	500	all	40 do	310
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	305
Motooseli Press and Ginning Co	1,125	400	350	40 do	295
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do	325
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	525
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,050
Victoria Cotton ain and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600
Volkart's United Press Co.....	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.a.	475

*For Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	760
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.a*	960
Allred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.a.	1,150
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	100 p.a.	1,925
Angio-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	70
Bhownuggur M. and F. Company	300	2,000		40 p.a.	1,350
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.a*	946
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	15 p.a*	235
Broach Mills	1,500	100	all	10 p.a*	95
Colaba S. and W. Co....	900	1,000	all	40 p.a.	710
Ojoria S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	40 p.a	970 xd.
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	600
Dharumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.a*	720
Fleming S. and W. Co...	1,200	1,250	all	50 p.a*	1,210
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	50 p.a*	1,170
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	30 p.a.	860
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	..	..	750
Isarsi Saw Spinning Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.a*	900
Khandeish Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	60 p.a*	1,160
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.a*	835
Madras Spinning	500	1,250	all	Nil	650
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	80 p.a*	1,185
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	..	30
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	25p.a*	310
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	60p.a*	1,125
Morarjee Spinning	1,500	1,000	all	60 p.a*	1,125
Mazagon S. and W. Co...	2,000	5,000	..	..	225
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	50 p.a*	820
Neriad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	600
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	600
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	20 p.a*	300
Oriental	1,000	625	all	35 p.a*	700
Princeof Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,000
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	..	880
Soondercas Spinning ..	660	1,000	all	75 p.a.	700
Do do. ¼ Share.	800	1,000	250	125 p.a.	903
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	875
Victoria Mills	558	1,000	all	40 Rs.	650

*For Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20 21⅜	5 p. c.	274
Do. New £50 shares....	..	£20 13 9-16	do.	28
,, Ditto	..	£20 6⅝ 7⅜	do.	72
,, Ditto	..	£20 21 1-16	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100 1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares.	..	£18 19 5-16	do.	245

MISCELLANEOUS

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187 4 p.c.	1,370
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co...	600	1,000	all	80 p.a.	690
Loading and Shipping Co of Kurrachee. Ld..	550	500	300	36 p. a.	275
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	9½
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	2 p. a.	25
Treacher and Co..	1,900	500	all	11 p. ct	595
Vicc-Admiralty Ship Co. ..	3,00	250	all	6 p. ct	30

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 30th March 1878.
Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a. p.
Coaching	46,966	0 0
Merchandize	1,82,097	0 0
Other Receipts	1,000	0 0
Telegraph	577	0 0
Total Rs.....	1,29,660	0 0

Corresponding week in March 1877.
Open 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a. p.
Coaching	64,945	0 0
Merchandize	1,86,032	0 0
Other Receipts	3,972	0 0
Telegraph	777	0 0
Total Rs.....	2,55,726	0 0
Decrease Rs.	1,06,066	0 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE s. s. MELITA, 890 tons, Captain W. Watson, sailed yesterday for Amsterdam, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE s. s. ALGITHA, 1,218 tons, Captain W. Barwise, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shields, 2nd March, via Port Said, with a cargo of 2,626 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE BARQUE HAWTHORN, 295 tons, Captain C. Mead, arrived in harbour on the 2nd inst., from New York, 16th Nov., with the following cargo :—9,700 cases kerosine oil, 50 kegs blasting powder, 52 cases gun powder, and 72 packages merchandize. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Bell, Brandenberg and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. RAIPOOTANA, 1,312 tons, Captain J. T. Lewis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Commander and Mrs. A. D. Taylor, Miss. Ogilvie, Mr. E. Woodhouse, Capt. Baird, Mr. G. Romilly, Mrs. S. C. Molver, Mr. J. W. Hoskin, Capt. Gartskell, Mr. F. Homer, Rev. Father Ladislause, Mr. E. B. Powell, Mr. Monteith and two children, Mr. Costa and three Misses Costa, Mr. and Mrs. Mendonca, Mr. Marecos and two Misses Marecos, Lieut. F. A. Chanes, Col. F. J. Lims, Lieut. F. W. Jerrard, Mr. A. Murray, and 83 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
2	Hawthorn	Mead	New York, Nov 16.
3	Rajpootana (s)	Lewis	Calcutta, Mar 8.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
3	Isaac Read	Colley	Havre.
	Emblehope (s)	Stephenson	Calcutta.
	Melita	Watson.....	Amsterdam.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Lombardy, to China, &c.
Steamer Sumatra, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Rajpootana, to Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 29 Commilla (s) .....Hutchinson ...Rangoon, Mar 23.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 29—Steamers Crusader and Canara. Ship Queen of Australia.

PASSENGERS.

Per Commilla.—Col Mrs and Miss McMahon, Mr F Green, Captain Garrings.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 10 Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Perim.
27 Undaunted, H M S, Smith from Bombay.
27 Dalhousie, I G S, Elton, from Sea.
Mar. 6 Peer of the Realm, ss, Nicholson, from Rangoon.
12 Godavery, ss, Baron, from Mauritius.
16 Shadwan, ss, ——, from Cardiff.
16 Burmah, ss, Hansford, from Zanzibar.
17 F W Harris, ss, Sheldrick, from Cardiff.
18 Sakhi Japanis Q boat, Inowye, from Colombo.
18 Carmen, S M of War, Conoas, from Manilla.
20 Gwalior, ss, Babot, from Bombay.
21 Dalhousie, I G S, Elton, from Bombay.
21 Saiki Japanis, Q boat, Inowye, to Marseilles.
21 Laura, s, Brackenbery, to Flensburg.
22 City of Carthage, ss, Sennet, to London.
22 Burmah, ss, Hansard, to Zanzibar.
23 Irrawaddy, ss, Gauvan, to China.
23 Surat, ss, Burne, to London.
24 Peer of the Realm, s, Nicholson, to Liverpool.
24 Semiramide, ss, Brown, to Port Said P O.
24 Italia, ss, Donaldson, to Liverpool.
24 Lartington, ss, Dixon, to Rangoon.
24 Helena, ss, Silly, to Port Said.
25 Godavery, ss, Baron, to Mauritius.
25 Venetia, ss, Andrews, to London.
25 Staincliff, ss, Morris, to Bremenhaven.
26 Leon, ss, Orano, to Liverpool.
27 Carmen, S M of War, Conoas, to Cartagena.
27 Rosscad Castle, ss, Turpin, to Bremen.
27 Nepaul, ss, Mathven, to London.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 20 Gwalior, s, Babot, to Bombay.
21 Dalhousie, I G S, Elton, from Bombay.
21 Saiki Japanis, Q boat, Inowye, to Marseilles.
21 Laura, s, Brackenbery, to Flensburg.
22 City of Carthage, ss, Sennet, to London.
22 Irrawaddy, ss, Gauvan, to China.
23 Surat, ss, Burne, to London.
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25 Venetia, ss, Andrews, to London.
25 Staincliff, ss, Morris, to Bremenhaven.
26 Leon, ss, Orano, to Liverpool.
27 Carmen, S M of War, Conoas, to Cartagena.
27 Rosscad Castle, ss, Turrin, to Bremen.
27 Nepaul, ss, Mathven, to Calcutta.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Perim.
Undaunted, H M S, Smith, from Bombay.
Shadwan, ss, ——, from Cardiff.
F W Harris, ss, Sheldrick from Cardiff.
Mcimerbry, ship, Selby, from Birkenhead.
Scotch Cheftain, s, Hamilton, from Cardiff.
Nechells, E, ss, Vasphi, from Berbara.
Lord Derby, ss, Foster, from Newcastle.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 3.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

dia s—15 packages sodawater bottles, Sallaymahamed Fazul.

FROM LONDON.

mblehope s—134 casks beer, D D Shah.
Cervin s—1,000 bundles nail rod iron, Lookmanjee. Ebramjee.

FROM CLYDE.

Italia s—10 cases gingerwine, 10 cases rum, 2 cases gin, 2 cases brandy and 6 cases whiskey, Byramjee Dorabjee.

FROM GENOA.

Assiria s—45 cases corks, Pallonjee Heerjeebhoy Sons : 200 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons ; 161 cases brandy, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee ; 50 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Savernake s—92 bales cotton, Owen and Okell ; 51 bales cotton, Rankeen and Mowjeebhoy.
Agnes Oswald s—574¼ cwts myrabollams, Mooljeebhoy Jewraz and Co ; 87 cwts coir yarn, Mashowjee Ghella ; 333¾ cwts myrabollams, Herjee Purbut ; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 116¼ cwts myrabollams, Mowjee Godoo.
Mercnetta s—500 bales hemp, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 359 cwts myrabollams, Nurses Kesowjees.
Neil Martin s—173 cwts myrabollams, Soonderjee Kesowjee and Co ; 2 bales skins, Khanbhoy Peer hoy ; 75 bales hemp, Nurses Khuttow ; 10 bales wool, Khanbhoy Peerbhoy ; 176 bales cotton, Hormusjee Treecomdass ; 88 bales rags, Dewjee Visnur ; 15 bales wool, Nursey Khuttow ; 591 bales wool, Volkart Brothers.
Argo s—1,000 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Trenham Hall s—148 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co ; 36 barrels wool, Lyon and Co ; 53 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 50 bales wool, Goculdass Toolsidass ; 74 cwts wheat, W Nicol and Co ; 90 bales wool, Dhurumsey Veljee ; 97¼ cwts ambahul oil, D H Mungee.
Strathleven s—155 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee ; 6,400 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 30 bales wool, Sagurmull Surdurmull.

FOR LONDON.

Cervin s—325 cwts B horns, Hassum Noor Mahamed ; 29 cases oil, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee ; 40 cwts B horns, Muthoobhoy Goolamhoosein ; 113¾ cwts dry ginger, Bhanjee Purshotum and Co.
Australia s—41 cwts dry ginger, Moolchund Jewraz ; 878 cwts myrabollams, W Nicol and Co ; 25 cases fishmaws and 4 bales hide, Allarukhia Seemar ; 9 bales skins, Khanmahamed Nensee ; 80 cwts B horns, Rs. all Goolamed ; 16 bales hides, Haji Moormomed Hajee Ebram ; 60 bales cotton, 21 bales hides, 234 bags coir s 153 packages ginger and 27 cases cardamo s, F and O S N Co ; 12 cwts M of P shells, 29 woodkoy Hussomboy ; 4 bundles skins, Jamalbhoy Jairas ; 5 bales skins, G H Mahomed.

FOR HULL.

Eclipse s—260 cwts bones, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Whitter—73 bales cotton, W. N ool and Co.
Nueva Provid encia—500 bales co ton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.
Glamorgna s—350 cwts r peseed, Nesserwanji Manechjee and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Australia s—500 packages tea, P and O S N Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Red Star s—36 bales skins, Ewart, Latham and Co.
Liddesdale s—20 bales wool, George Lockhart and Co ; 343 cwts gingelly seed, Khalli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Lidderdale s—400 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ganges s—1,370 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 2 bales cotton waste, Meiffre Nevru and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 10 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co.
Sumatra s—75 bags coffee, P and O S N Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Rajpootana s—44 bales cotton, Ramgopal Foolchund ; 100 bales cotton, Munsey Poonsey ; 75 bales cotton, Shamjee Mooljee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Scotos s—130 cwts broken glass, Currimbhoy Nanjee ; 480 cwts red raising, Ebrahim Hassom ; 9 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 20 bales twist, The A S and W Co ; 30 bales twist, Hajee Essac Ellias ; 12 bales twist, Ellias Ally.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 2nd April 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·845
Temperature of the Air.....	82·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	77·7
Dew Point	75·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·798
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	2 8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	87·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)..	78·0
General Direction of wind .....NNW, NNE. NE, NNW, N, NW, NNW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	402

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 4.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

For Judgment on further direction.

601-70—Hearn C and L Shamavaboo vs Dwarkadass Vussonjee and others—Bhaeshunker N.

LONG CAUSES.

703-76—Pestonjee K—Pereshaw Cowasjee P vs Cursetjee Nusserwanjee C and others—Shapurjee and T.—Part heard.
535-77—Craigie, L and C—Dwarkadass Vussonjee and others vs Erskine Reuben and others—Prescott and Winter.
444-77—Janardhun and G—Awabai vs Mithibai—Jefferson and P.
631-77—Jefferson and P—Dhunjee Mowjee and another vs Mahomedally Abdoolally—Lynch and T.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

1-75—Mr Bicknell—Hajee Harroon M vs Dhonderaj Venayeak—M M Munshi.—Part heard.
22-78—Khunderao M—Bhugwandass Damodhur vs Jeobai—Trabjee and S.
25-78—Mr Bicknell—Kuyeendass Narayenjee and another vs Keswejee Jadhowjee and others—Craigie, L and O.
281-76—Bissingchen, H and L—Hanivemull Navulmull vs Heergopal Premsookdass and others—Naun and H.
770-72—Seesbunker N—Khimjee Jairam vs Jumnabai—Shamrao P.
700-71—Shapurjee and T—Jumnadass Balkissondass vs Shaik Abdulla bin Seedmeriane and G.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 1.

Worthy, Capt, Staff Corps, from leave, from Khandalla.
Anderson, Capt, R H A, on duty, from Bangalore.

APRIL 3.

Harrison, Lieut, 22nd Bombay N I, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Masse, Capt, 67th Rest, on leave, from Secundarabad.
Dowker, Col, 3rd Cavalry H C, on leave, from Aurungabad.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 3.

Webb, Vet Surg, on duty, to Kirkee.
Bowles, Capt, 16th Foot, from leave, to Baroda.
Gubbins, Major, R A, to rejoin, to Madras.
Lucas, Surgeon, on duty, to Poona.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, Mar. 27.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

15th Regiment—Lieut Steele to be Adjutant, vice Allen, promoted.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

2nd Regiment—Lieut Harman to be Captain from the 4th Oct 1876.

72nd Highlanders—Captain Barstow to rank as Captain from the 19th April 1876.

Lieut T Lay, 109th Foot, Wing Officer, on probation 45rd N I, having obtained leave to Europe on medical certificate, is removed from the list of probationers for the Staff Corps.

Lieutenants C H Brookes and A O Green, Royal Engineers, having completed a tour of Indian service, will proceed to England, and report themselves on arrival.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

12th Lancers—Capt-in J F Hornby, to Europe, for three months, on urgent private affairs.

17th Foot—Captain G J Maillard, for one month from 24th March, to remain at Bombay ; thence to England, for six months, on private affairs.

84th Foot—Lieut Colonel [Brevet Colonel] H Rowlands, vc, cb, to England, on private affairs.

68th Foot—Sub-Lieut G T Noel, to Australia, for five months, on private affairs.

Staff Corps—Lieut Colonel [Brevet Colonel] A F Baird, to hills north of Dehra, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs Major E S Fox, to Australia from 18th April to 18th October, on private affairs.

2nd Bengal Cavalry—Major C W Campbell, [Staff Corps,] to Ootacamund, Darjeeling and hills north of Dehra, from 15th April to 15th October, on private affairs.

7th Bengal Cavalry—Captain C Egan, to Murree and adjacent hills, from 15th April to 15th October, on private affairs.

13th Bengal Lancers—Lieut G W Deane, to Cashmere, from 15th April to 15th October, on private affairs.

8th Native Infantry—Captain C J Walter, to Landour and hills north of Dehra, from 15th April to 15th October, on private affairs.

Surgeon Major R F Hutchinson, to Mussoorie and hills north of Dehra, from 15th April, to 15th October, on private affairs.

Surgeon W R Murphy, to Simla and hills north of Dehra, from 1st May to 30th Sept, on private affairs.

THE NAVY.

Admiralty, 14th March.

Admiral Sir James Hope, G.C.B., has been placed on the Retired List at his rank from the 9th instant, and the following promotions consequent thereon, have been made from the same date :—Vice-Admiral Arthur Farquhar to be Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet. Rear-Admiral E. R. Rice to be Vice-Admiral. Captain J. E. Montgomerie, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral.

Consequent on the foregoing, the following promotions on the Retired List have taken place from the same date :—

Vice-Admiral : G Edmunds, J T Talbot, J Hay (b), to be Admirals on the Retired List.

Rear-Admirals : R A Oliver, G Parker, E P Charlewood, G Williams, A Melville, C B, Hon. F Egerton, to be Vice-Admirals on the Retired List.

Captains : N B Bedingfield, H W Hire, C. B, W A R Pearse, J H Marryat, C B, T P Coode, C M Aynsley, C B, M F O'Reilly, E Lacy, M B Dunn, Sir Malcolm MacGregor Bart., J H Veitch, H P MacKillop, C. B., to be Rear-Admirals on the Retired List.

Engineer John Flowright has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 13th instant.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, 15th March.

Royal Artillery, The surname of the Captain promoted to be Major, vice F. Duncan, is Moorsom, and not as stated in the Gazette of 12th March.

Royal Engineers, Col H Hyde [late Bengal], upon the Supernumerary List, retires upon a pension. Lieut Col and Brevet Colonel H Schaw, from the Supernumerary List, to be Lieut Colonel. Lieut Matthews to be Captain, vice R H Vetch, promoted. Lieut Liddell to be Captain, vice Shepherd, placed upon temporary half-pay. Lieut Henry is placed upon the Seconded List.

Chaplains' Department, Chaplain of the Second Class the Rev G Wylde, to be Chaplain of the First Class.

Chaplain of the Third Class the Rev C A Wetherall, to be Chaplain of the Second Class.

Colonel H Hyde, Royal [late Bengal] Engineers, to have the honorary rank of Major-General upon retirement on a pension.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Edward Blackett Beaumont, late Royal Engineers, has been permitted to commute his pension.

CALENDAR FOR APRIL, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter.....10th, 7h. 46'1m. P.M.
Full Moon .....17th, 10h. 48 6m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
April.					
Th. 4		5 54	6 12	0 23 a	6 1 m
				.....	6 22 a
Fri. 5	.....	5 53	6 13	0 13 m	6 30 m
				0 56 a	6 33 a
Sat. 6	.....	5 52	6 13	0 39 m	6 59 m
				1 31 a	7 25 a
Sun. 7	5th Sunday in Lent.	5 51	6 14	1 23 m	7 20 m
				2 9 a	8 2 m
Mon. 8	.....	5 50	6 14	1 38 m	8 7 m
				1 55 a	8 46 a
Tues 9	.....	5 49	6 14	2 18 m	8 51 m
				3 30 a	9 39 a
Wed. 10	English Mail expected	5 49	6 14	3 4 m	9 49 m
				5 1 a	10 58 a

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.
Registered Letters up to 3 p.m.
Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late* fee, (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 2 p.m.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail steamer after 5 p.m. and up to starting time (7 p.m.), by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, but as the steamers touch at Gwader, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

A Mail is despatched every Thursday during the dry season,

Thursday.....April 4

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Monday .....April 8

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mail for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company ; but as the Foreign Mail steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charge strictly moderate.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

A MEETING on behalf of the above fund will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 4th April, at 5-30 p.m. under the presidency of H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

The Hon. Mr. Grasz, the Hon. Mr. Justice West, and others will address the Meeting.

The cordial co-operation of Churchmen is invited.

F. L. SHARPIN,
Hon. Sec. Cathedral High School.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS WHEN THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

LAWRENCE—April 1st, at Belgaum, the wife of Honorary Surgeon J. Lawrence, of a son.

DEATHS.

BLAKEMAN—March 30th, at Albion Place, Bombay, Mr. John Henry Blakeman, Chief Superintendent Accountant General's Office, aged 48 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLUETT—March 29th, at Shahjahanpur, the wife of Major Bluett, 72nd Regiment, of a son.
DIC

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE TRIAL OF THE RAJA OF POOREE.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3.

Mr. Evans opened his case for the defence of the Pooree Raja on Monday. He spoke of the improbability of a man in the Raja's position committing such acts, and said he would prove that the Raja was engaged in religious exercises at another part of the palace when the murder took place. He then alluded to discrepancies in the evidence.

Three witnesses for the defence were examined and cross-examined by the prosecution.

The Court sat from 10.30 to 6. The case is likely to last another week.

THE CALCUTTA BENCH INSULTED.

A very improper letter appeared in the *Statesman* to-day reflecting very seriously upon Mr. Justice Louis Jackson. Mr. Riach, the editor of the *Statesman*, by the advice of Mr. J. D. Bell, thought he ought to apologise not only to Mr. Jackson personally but generally to the whole Bench. This was done this afternoon, and the Chief Justice accepted the apology and so did Mr. Jackson.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LICENCE TAX MEETING IN BOMBAY.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

In the House of Commons last night, Lord George Hamilton (Under-Secretary of State for India), in reply to a question, said the Government had received no information in confirmation of the statement that Sir Richard Temple had refused the use of the Town Hall to the inhabitants of Bombay for the purpose of discussing the new Licence Tax.

Mr. O'Donnell gave notice of his intention to question the Government concerning the subject at a subsequent period.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY'S BUDGET.

Mr. Fawcett brought forward a motion condemning the Salt and Licence Tax contained in Sir John Strachey's late Budget, and demanding the exercise of more economy.

Mr. Grant Duff spoke in opposition to the motion, and Messrs. Campbell and Smollett urged economy, whilst Messrs. Birley and Massey defended the policy of the Indian Government.

Lord George Hamilton said the Indian Government sought to equalize the Duties and secure a cheap supply of Salt, and that Sir John Strachey by a masterly stroke had effected a saving of four hundred thousand pounds sterling, which was a practical proof that economy had been exercised. He objected to the House of Commons overruling the policy of the Indian Government which had already been deliberated upon. The Commons eventually negatived the resolution by 163 against 87 votes.

The above has been delayed over 10 hours owing to a repetition of some of the words being necessary.

THE ASSEMBLING OF THE RESERVES.

A Royal Proclamation has been issued ordering the Militia and the Reserves to assemble by the 19th April.

APPOINTMENTS GAZETTED.

Sir Charles Adderley has been raised to the Peerage and Lord Sandon has been appointed President of the Board of Trade in his place.

The following other appointments have been made:—

Mr. Augustus Rivers Thompson to be member of the Council of the Governor General of India, Mr. Gregory Paul to be Advocate General of Bengal, Mr. Patrick O'Sullivan to be Advocate General of Madras, and Mr. John Marriott to be Advocate General of Bombay.

Lieut. General Norcott has been appointed Colonel of the 47th Regiment.

TRANSPORT MOVEMENT.

The Transport Crocodile arrived at Portsmouth to-day.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 3.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Thibet, with the outward English Mails of 22nd March, left, here for Bombay at 4-0 this afternoon.

LONDON, APRIL 2, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed irregular and with supplies freely offered. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4 13-16
The Manchester Market has been unchanged.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-7½
8¼ lbs. do.	6-9
40s. Mule Twist	9-1½
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81¾
4½ per cent. do.	82
5½ per cent. do.	90½
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94⅛
5 per cent. French Rents, 1872	107½
Bar Silver	54½

The Oriental Bank pays a dividend of 5 per cent. for the half year and has taken £175,000 from the reserve fund to meet losses.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, APRIL 3, 7-50 A.M.

H. M. S. Tennassrim, in tow with Czarewitch, arrived from Rangoon.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	Is. 8 13-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	Is. 9 1-16d.	"
Credits, 8 "	Is. 9d to 1-16d.	"
Documents, 3 "	Is. 9 1-16d. to 1d.	"
Sovereigns, each	Rs. 11-10½	

Last evening, Sir Richard Temple delivered an address on the important subject of native female education. The occasion was the annual meeting of the friends and supporters of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, and there was a large number of both native and European ladies and gentlemen present. His Excellency pointed out that the men of the different native communities are now being generally educated in the arts and sciences, and in the poetry, the literature, the politics, and the history of Europe, as well as the history of their own country; and it followed that sooner or later they must have their wives, their daughters, and their sisters educated in the same manner. It was natural that the men should desire the companionship in their own families of women educated somewhat in the same manner as themselves; and they might be sure that sooner or later human nature would overcome even the most ancient prejudices and superstitions. As sure as the sun which had set that evening would rise again in the morning, the higher education of the women would follow the higher education of the men. It was claimed for native young men that they were intellectually equal to Europeans; but, however that might be, it must be admitted that at present the women of India were intellectually very much below the women of Europe. His Excellency appealed to any native gentlemen who had visited Europe to say whether the women of Europe were not in grace, in virtue, in ability, immensely superior—immeasurably superior—to the women of India. He did not say there was any natural superiority—that was not for him to judge; but owing to the system of education, owing to the circumstances of the country, the superiority he had spoken of did exist. In conclusion, His Excellency exhorted Hindoos and Mahomedans to lose no time in following the example of the Parsees and providing for the higher education of the female members of their communities. We shall publish a full report of the speech to-morrow.

CONSIDERABLE speculation took place yesterday because no telegrams were received from England. The press received no messages till late at night, and neither did any of the mercantile houses, and the inference was, of course, that the wires had been taken possession of by Government for political purposes. The explanation given above, however, explains the reason of the delay.

By the omission of a figure, the amount of the interest on the Port Trust debt for 1877-78 was stated in yesterday's *Bombay Gazette* to be only Rs. 85,758 instead of 8½ lakhs. The exact sum for which the cheque on account of the interest in full was drawn and paid to the Accountant General on Monday was Rs. 8,56,758 8-4. There remains a surplus of Rs. 96,700 available for reduction of capital debt. The accounts are not yet closed, but the amount named as the surplus may be taken as approximately correct.

THERE has recently been exceedingly hot weather in Khandeish, being characterised by hot winds blowing from east and west with a fickleness which baffles all the efforts of kus-kus tatties to reduce the temperature, which daily is 103 degrees in the tents. To make matters worse, the nights are hot too. There was a bad murder the other day at Yawal, where a young man, a Tali by caste, beat in his aunt's head with a lever because she scolded him in the approved native fashion. He jumped down a well to avoid arrest, but was fished out by the police, and committed to the Sessions afterwards. Two months ago another murder was committed at Amalner. The victim was a young lad of the Wani caste, and the ornaments he wore were the cause of his death. The boy was so shockingly mutilated for the sake of these wretched trifles, and the murder so daring and deliberate, that the authorities resolved upon taking the unusual course of hanging the murderer close to where the crime was committed.

THE Commission appointed to investigate the grain robberies on the G. I. P. Railway intend to visit all the stations, as a preliminary measure, in order to test the accuracy of the receipt books. At present the terribly hot weather is keeping the committee in the comparatively cool atmosphere of Egutpoora.

THE famine defalcations committed in the districts of Madras have been so serious that the Government of India has telegraphed to Bombay for an officer to proceed there at once in order to investigate the accounts. We believe that Mr. W. South, of the Railway Audit Department, P. W. D., has been appointed to carry out the duty, and that he left yesterday for Madras. The work will be arduous, and Mr. South is a good man to see it carried through.

WE hear that great progress is being made with the Scindia State Railway between Dholpur and Gwalior, and that the line is almost ready for the metal to be laid. It is expected that engines will be running on the line next cold weather.

THE *Beacon*—The visit of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to Korrachee has aroused again the interesting question when annexation is to take place. The step has not yet been decided on, and will not be till the real difficulty, the political one, can be surmounted. This difficulty is one that the Government of India have themselves created, for they have authoritatively declared that frontier politics shall only be administered by the Viceroy's Council, and having deprived the Bombay Government for that reason of all political autocracy, there would be a palpable inconsistency in investing the Punjab Government with the authority which the Government of India has considered ought not to be given to a subordinate Government. In other words, the Government is debating whether the eating of their own words would not be very indigestible and disagreeable. Meantime the project of annexation stands incompleted. The opening of the line of railway may, possibly, hasten the decision on this matter—another of the ten thousand blessings which the completion and opening of the Indus Valley State Railway is to give us.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*:—We regret to hear that the distress in Cashmere is much more severe than was at first reported. Thousands of starving men, women and children have flocked into our territories for food. At Sialkot about 2,700 poor creatures are on gratuitous relief, and some 1,000 men receiving bread and small pay, for working on one of those "famine relief roads" which lead nowhere, but work on which is supposed to check the demoralisation of destitution. Colonel Norgate, Cantonment Magistrate, and the Civil and Military authorities are working hard to combat the distress, which, however, is likely to increase, if the immigration continues. We believe that the Maharaja of Cashmere is fully alive to the necessity of meeting the calamity, which threatens to devastate his territory, but little confidence can be felt, in native organisation, especially in Cashmere, where corruption and apathy to human suffering are strong powers amongst the officials, who will be entrusted by the Maharaja with the conduct of any famine relief measures.

A CALCUTTA paper says, that "should war be declared, the Viceroy and the various departments of Government will return to Calcutta. The Military Department has not even yet made a move, though the next few hours will probably decide whether they are to go to Simla, or the Adjutant-General's Department is to return to Calcutta. Some heavy repairs, which were to have been undertaken at Government House, have been suspended for the present, and it is quite possible that we may yet see the Viceroy's flag fluttering in the southerly breeze before the month is over."

A GLARING case of laying a false charge against an innocent person, writes the Lahore paper, "has recently occurred in the Ludhiana district. Some time back a murder was reported, and during the investigation of it, an informer came forward and deposed, that he had seen the deed committed, and that the body of the murdered woman was interred in a certain place which he would show the police. The police visited the spot indicated and dug up a number of bones, which the medical officer pronounced to be those of a female about the age of the deceased. The alleged murderer was thereupon arrested, and was just about to be brought to trial, when the informer seemed to have been seized with strong qualms of conscience and desired to be taken to the Magistrate. Before the Magistrate he confessed, that the whole story was false, that the bones in question were those of a Mussulmani, who had been buried in a certain cemetery. And to prove that his second story was true, he offered to point out the grave in question, where the remaining parts of the skeleton would be found. His offer was accepted and there, sure enough, were discovered the part belonging to the rest of the body. The case is now being tried by the Magistrate of the district, the informer being charged with the serious offence of making a false charge of an offence punishable with death."

PRINCE BISMARCK is reported to have said privately to some members of the Reichstag:—"England has asked me to give her a programme of the Congress. I replied 'I can't give any, because I have none.'"

Vanity Fair—We are authorised to state that the Military Court of Inquiry at Malta, which was summoned to inquire into the conduct of Lieutenant Stevenson, 42nd Regiment, has expressed an opinion fully exonerating Mr. Monson from the accusation of having broken his word of honour by returning to Malta, while upon that point and the imputation of having avoided a meeting, the two highest military authorities in Malta have distinctly assured Mr. Monson that his conduct warranted no dishonourable reflections, and have given him full authority to state both to his friends and at his Club that this is their opinion. We are informed that the Military Court of Inquiry which has been assembled at Malta to inquire into the conduct of Lieutenant Scott Stevenson, of the 42nd Regiment, has entirely exonerated him from the charge of conduct unbecoming a gentleman.

A SUPPLEMENTARY army estimate was issued on March 14 for £150,000, which is required to meet the additional cost for high prices of provisions.

A MEETING of officers and gentlemen interested in the affairs of the British Government in India was held on March 13, under the presidency of Sir George Campbell, M.P., in the rooms of the East India Association, Great George Street, Westminster, under whose auspices the conference had been called. The subject for consideration was the causes of, and remedies for, agrarian disorders in India. "In an elaborate opening address, Mr. W. Wedderburn, of the Bombay Civil Service, pointed to the fact that the ryot of India is not only without accumulated resources, but is commonly sunk in debt to the money-lender; and the means by which he can be restored to independence and content necessarily formed a problem of the gravest importance to the Indian Government. Mr. Wedderburn urged that the leading remedies for the existing anarchy and pauperism were—conciliation, to heal the quarrel between the classes; improved credit, to lower the rate of interest; and a law of insolvency, to provide a means of escape in extreme cases. The main object, that of conciliation, would be best attained by the development of the ancient panchayat, or village council, so as to constitute it both a permanent board of conciliation for the settlement of class disputes, and also a court of arbitration for the prompt, inexpensive, and satisfactory disposal of suits between individuals. This proposal had the great recommendation to a State burdened with debt and taxation—it need not cost anything. Some discussion followed, there being a very general approval of the proposal to establish village panchayats, though some gentlemen, especially Sir George Campbell, seemed inclined to think that Mr. Wedderburn had taken too gloomy a view of the present condition of the ryot."

THE following is Mr. Gladstone's letter announcing that he does not intend to stand for Greenwich again:—

73, Harley Street, March 9.

My dear Sir,—For years past I have felt in an increasing degree that it was not in my power to discharge sufficiently all the duties which the constituency of Greenwich may with reason expect one of its representatives to perform. This sense of disability, I need hardly add, is likely to grow rather than diminish. I have, accordingly, made up my mind that, although I ought not by any act of my own to subject the borough to the inconvenience of a by-election, yet neither should I cause to it a serious risk of remaining unprovided with fit candidates in the Liberal interest in the event of a dissolution which might be summary. It is not long since the course of our foreign policy fluctuating from day to day and filling the country with a sense of uncertainty, appeared to bring into view the risk I have named. Our condition is now more composed, but it may undergo further and unfavourable change; while the existing Parliament, in its fifth session, has passed through its middle age. A further and more satisfactory consideration is the recent and promising movement for a thoroughly effective organisation of the Liberal party. I heartily wish for this movement all the success which I cannot doubt it will achieve; but it is plain that those who promote and share in it are entitled to know my views with regard to a coming, though possibly not a speedy, election. I wish, therefore, without further delay, to express to the constituency, through you, my gratitude for the memorable manner in which they returned me, unasked, at an important moment, for the indulgence they have always shown, and for the confidence they have continued to repose in me. I will not again ask them to incur what might be a serious sacrifice of their local interests, and I shall at the proper moment bid them respectfully farewell.—I remain, my dear Sir, faithfully yours, W. E. GLADSTONE.

Mr. J. R. Jolly, Plumstead Common.

ACCORDING to trustworthy news from Syria, although no insurrectionary movement has broken out, much excitement prevails in the principal cities. Assemblies of men at Damascus, Aleppo, and Beyrout have protested to the local authorities against the signature of the Treaty of Peace, by which all Turkey in Europe is lost; and the Syrians express their inability to support the heavy obligations which the Porte has assumed to the Russians. It is stated that secret committees are at work at Damascus, Beyrout, and Jerusalem, and that their object is the annexation of Syria to Egypt.

THE Emperor of Russia has sent an autograph letter to the Czarewitch, accompanied by the gift of a golden sword, the hilt and sheath of which are ornamented with diamonds. The blade bears the inscription, "For the able command of the Rustchuk detachment."

THE Duke of Sutherland gave a complimentary banquet to Baker Pasha on Tuesday evening, March 12. The following noblemen and gentlemen accepted the Duke's invitation to meet Baker Pasha at dinner:—Musurus Pasha, Lord Strathnairn, Lord Houghton, Lord Eslington, Sir Alexander Horsford, G.C.B., Sir Charles Elton, Sir Henry Green, General Foster, General N. Brownrigg, Major-General the Hon. J. Macdonald, Major-General Marshall, Colonel Wellesley, Sir Samuel Baker, Colonel J. Baker, Major the Hon. H. L. Wood, Major Russell, Major T. Cockburn, Mr. W. H. Russell, and the Marquis of Stafford. During the evening the Duke of Sutherland said,—"I propose the health of my friend General Baker, in which I am sure you will all join. General Baker has been the connecting link between our old allies the Turks and England. I think I am right in saying that in covering the retreat of Suleiman Pasha's army he performed a military exploit of no mean order." General Baker, in reply said, "I feel deeply the kindness with which your Grace has done me the honour of proposing my health. I am very sensible also of your kindness in calling together so large a company of friends, among them being many distinguished officers under whom I have served. I am most grateful for the honour you have done me, and I thank you most sincerely."

THE *Journal des Debats* warmly eulogises Lord Derby's idea of admiting Greece to the Congress. It says:—"At last here is a politic, practical, patriotic, and sensible idea—an effectual means of raising a barrier against Russian influence, by opposing the Greek to the Slav influence." The same paper publishes the following:—"Information which we receive from different quarters agrees in representing England as determined to make the right of the Congress to discuss the totality of the Treaty of Peace a *sine qua non* condition of attending it." The report is current at Paris that the action of her Majesty's Government respecting the participation of Greece in the Congress has caused great perturbation in Russian diplomatic circles, and that after some hesitation the Cabinet of St. Petersburg has determined on a counter move. It was at first contemplated to demand that if Greece were admitted to take part in the Congress the same privilege should be extended to Servia, Roumania, and Montenegro, but this plan is now abandoned. If the report in question be correct, the Russians have determined not to oppose the admission of Greece to the Congress, but to instruct their Envoy at Athens to represent in the strongest way to the Greek Government that they should trust Russia rather than England, and to hold out as a bait the contingent transfer to Greece of Constantinople when the Turks are driven out of the scanty possessions left them in Europe.

THE *World*—"I suppose ere long we shall have Rothschild created Duke of Jerusalem and sitting in the House of Lords; and who knows whether a Moses, Solomon, or Montefiore may not be created Lord Chancellor and Keeper of Queen Victoria's conscience?" So wrote a son of George III. in 1849, with regard to the removal of Jewish disabilities. It would be curious to know what this Royal Highness would say to-day, were he still in the flesh, about our popular Premier, for instance, or the match Lord Rosebury is going to make, or the proprietorship of some of our papers. And it is almost safe to imagine him writing a rather ungrammatical letter of condolence to the crazy clergyman who shot at the Hebrew Master of the Rolls.

PRINCE EDWARD AND PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES are making great friends with their shipmates on board the Britannia. The Prince of Wales has expressed from the first his desire that they should be treated in all respects in the same way as any other cadets. The first result of this is that, in accordance with the custom of giving nicknames to favourites, they have been christened "Spuds and Sprats."

THE Roman correspondent of the *Standard* states on "high authority" that the Congregation of Cardinals convoked *ad hoc* has declared that the Pontiff, in the interests of the Church, could, under reservation, renounce the material property of the Church, even if it was taken from it by violence. This opinion has been asked, not with a present view to such renunciation, but in order to have a certain liberty of action, so as to consider and act as if the Holy See had not to think further of the temporal power. A Reuter's telegram says that the Pope has charged three distinguished prelates to inquire into the affairs of the Church in Poland, and propose a solution of the pending questions; and the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* states that his Holiness has indirectly expressed a wish for a compromise with the German and Prussian Governments.

PRINCE ALEXANDER OF HESSE, the father of Prince Battenberg, who is pointed at as the future ruler of Bulgaria, has arrived at Vienna on a special mission, and has been received with marked courtesy. It is known that at Berlin the preference is for Prince Reuss as a candidate for the Bulgarian throne.

THE steamers John Pender and Chiltern left Malta on March 13th for Syria, with electric cables on board, having been chartered by the Government to lay them at various points in the Levant.

THE Duke of Edinburgh has given up the command of the Sultan and returned to England. The Duchess and suite left Malta in Her Majesty's ship Minatour for Sicily, on March 14.

THE young men of the Royal Irish Lancers are favourites of matrimonial fortune. The *World* is reminded of their good luck by the recent marriage of Capt. A. Harvey and Surgeon-Major Atkinson, who captured two sisters with 50,000*l.* each. Last year Major Vandaleur led a wealthy widow—the Hon. Mrs. Lucius Cafey, daughter-in law of Viscount Falkland—to the altar. A sister of the Duke of Marlborough married another man of the Royal Irish, and although a countess became the bride of an untitled captain. The Duke of Beaufort's granddaughter married one of the majors of the Royal Irish, and another alliance of one of the juniors of the regiment with a lady of similar lineal position is on the tapis and talked of in the regiment. In this case, blood, brains, and beauty, as well as money, are to be the rewards of the lucky lover.

AN amusing incident occurred on March 12 in the House of Commons. In the course of the debate on the Layard-Negroponte resolution of Mr. Ashley, Mr. Sullivan made a vehement attack on Mr. Layard. He was followed by Dr. O'Leary, the smallest man in the House of Commons. Dr. O'Leary waxed wroth with Mr. Sullivan and with the unpatriotic tactics of Mr. Gladstone and the front Opposition Bench. In his excitement he said that their conduct was "damnable." The Speaker instantly rose, and called the Doctor to order for the use of unparliamentary language. Before the Speaker could resume his seat, Dr. O'Leary exclaimed, "*Damaging*, I mean!" Seldom has the House of Commons echoed with more genuine mirth than when Dr. O'Leary thus suddenly turned the tables on his adversaries.

"ATLAS," writing in the *World*, says:—I am, unfortunately, old enough to recollect many things, but I never remember such bitter discord in English society—by which phrase I mean something more than the ball-going *Morning-Post*-enshrined circles—as now exists among the pro-Russians and the philo-Turks. It would be bad enough if this ill-feeling were confined to talk even though the language used were, as it is, such as never would have been tolerated twenty years ago; but when it finds expression in print, it seems to me grievous and lamentable indeed. In the last issue of a weekly journal conducted by a gentleman who makes no disguise of his philo-Turkish principles, and who holds what may be called an official position in the philo Turkish party, there is a personal attack on the Russian Ambassador to this Court which can only be characterised as one of unmitigated brutality. Count Schouvaloff is therein openly and roundly accused of either constantly being drunk, or of pretending for his own purposes to be so; of making assignations in the Park with young ladies with whom he has only slight acquaintance; of telling grossly indecent stories to ladies of high position. There is no inuendo, no periphrasis in the paragraph; the assertion is plainly and positively made, the name of the person attacked is printed at full length. It is impossible to believe that an onslaught such as this is prompted or approved by the great nobles and gentlemen who are prominent leaders of the cause which the journal in question so unhappily advocates. It is not difficult to imagine the storm of scornful indignation with which such an accusation, if brought in a Russian newspaper against our Ambassador at St. Petersburg, would have been received in England. It is impossible to conceive the sense of bitter humiliation which must weigh heavily on all thoughtful men, on reading in a recognised high-class periodical so ferocious an assault on the emissary of a foreign Power with which we are still on terms of friendly alliance, who is received by our Queen, who mixes with our nobility, and who, from the very circumstances of his position, is unable to defend himself.

IN London, on the 12th ultimo, a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Indian Famine Fund was held at the Mansion House for the despatch of business. Alderman Sir Thomas White presided; and there were present—General Sir Henry Norman, Mr. C. G. Arbuthnot, Mr. S. P. Low, Mr. Thomas Gray, Mr. William Scott, Mr. Arthur T. Hewitt, Mr. George Parbury, Mr. J. H. Crossman, Mr. Macfadyen, Mr. W. R. Arbuthnot, Mr. Charles Teede, Mr. W. J. Soulsby (the secretary), and Mr. Winzar (the cashier). The fund was reported to amount in all to 513,522*l.*, of which there was a balance in hand of 4,596*l.*, including 2,540*l.*, a fourth contribution from New South Wales, per the Mayor of Sydney, and 1,743*l.*, being the balance of the fund at Leeds. It was stated that the Melbourne donations, amounting to 30,000*l.*, had been sent direct to Madras. In view of the very serious accounts of the increased distress in the famine districts, the Secretary had telegraphed to the Governor of Madras and the Madras Committee, asking whether any fresh appeal was contemplated, and the following replies had been received—namely, from the Duke of Buckingham, Governor of Madras:—"Distress extensive, and will increase for some weeks in parts while excessive pressure last, but should be completely met by Government arrangements. Do not contemplate fresh appeal;" and from the Madras Relief Committee:—"Distress continues in special areas, and will probably intensify for a few weeks, and last altogether some months owing to high prices. Governor does not think there is any ground for a renewed appeal, and the committee concur in this opinion; 3½ lakhs of rupees still in hand. Committee here cannot refrain from further expressing their grateful thanks for the noble aid rendered, and especially for the efforts of the Mansion-house Committee." On the motion of Mr. S. P. Low, seconded by Mr. Parbury, a further remittance of 4,000*l.*, making 504,000*l.*, was directed to be made to the Committee in India. It was stated that during the collection and remittance of the fund the Eastern Telegraph Company had gratuitously sent the messages of the Committee to India and the Colonies, their contribution in this respect being equal to 250*l.*; and at the instance of Mr. C. G. Arbuthnot, the thanks of the Committee were tendered to the company for their generous courtesy. The weekly statement from Madras, dated February 16, states that the Government report from the various districts is more encouraging than usual. There are now on relief works, 141,551, and fed gratuitously 153,981, making a grand total of 295,532. There was a falling off in both kinds of relief of 20,246 altogether, namely, on relief works, 9,135, and on gratuitous relief 11,111. The Committee then adjourned.

WE publish in another column the *Times'* article on the Vernacular Press Act, the passing of which was made known in London on the day the Mail left. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, at the close of a long article full of quotations from the Indian native papers, which seem to have been sent round to the principal London journals, says:—"These extracts might be multiplied a hundredfold, but they will suffice to prove the necessity of checking the licentiousness of writings appealing so openly to the passions of an ignorant and excitable population. Hitherto the Government has preferred to treat such ravings with silent contempt; but the work of administration is now rendered extremely difficult by the rabid utterances of disappointed university graduates. Cautionmoney, at least, might be demanded of every native who possesses, or is about to start, a newspaper. In no other way would fines be recoverable."—The *Globe* has the following remarks on the same subject:—"The Indian Government has at last taken a step which for some time past was seen to have become inevitable. Every year has witnessed an increase of seditious writings in the vernacular Press, and unless we were prepared to see the loyalty of the masses completely undermined, with the most disastrous consequences to the welfare of our great dependency, nothing was left for it but to establish legal restrictions on such unbridled license. A short permissive measure of this sort was yesterday passed by the Governor-General in Council. For the future, the publisher of a vernacular journal may be required to execute a bond undertaking to refrain from publishing any more objectionable matter. Should he be unable or unwilling to give this security for good behaviour, it will be open to him to enter into a written engagement, consenting to submit all proofs of articles to an authorised official before publication. Stringent as these conditions may appear in this country, they are not one jot too severe for India if we are to guard against the possibility of a great popular convulsion. It may be truly asserted that the vast majority of the native papers actually exist on sedition. Started and written by half-educated young baboos, they are often sought to be employed as instruments for obtaining petty appointments under Government. For the most part the proprietors are in very indigent circumstances, and their pseudo-patriotism might be purchased for a trifling sum. Of course the Government has declined to yield to this system of black-mailing, which has consequently grown more vicious every year. Among the better class of natives themselves, a strong desire has grown up to put a stop to the nuisance. In addition to preaching sedition, the small vernacular papers are very fond of libelling those who are in a position to pay for immunity from such attacks. On the other hand, any native who wishes to have his name lauded to the skies has only to send a douceur of a few rupees to the editor of the local luminary, and he will forthwith see himself described in print as an embodiment of the cardinal virtues."

INFORMATION WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can any of your military readers say who is the junior *Bombay* Captain to be promoted in succession to the retirement of 9 or 10 General officers on the 1st October 1879, under the new Warrant of 31st December last? WATERPROOF.

A QUESTION FOR CLUBMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A question of some importance to public clubs in general, and a private one in particular, arose at a meeting of the latter the other day, and as I am one of the members interested in discussing the point, I solicit the favour of your valuable opinion, or that of any of your numerous readers qualified to express themselves authoritatively on the subject.

The private club I refer to is managed by a committee of eight members, four of whom are office-bearers, say president, secretary, treasurer and steward. One of these is elected every year by votes of the subscribers, and as usual two scrutineers are appointed to announce the result of such elections. At the meeting last held one of the scrutineers was of opinion that in the case of office-bearers, as well as other members of the committee, the *total* number of votes of the subscribers should be taken into account, and if there were only one or two votes for any one of the office-bearers he could not be elected so long as the *total* number of votes for him fell short of the *total* for any other member. As an example—suppose one member receives 1 vote as president, 2 as secretary, and 10 as an ordinary member of the committee—total 13 votes. Another member gets 5 votes as secretary and 9 as an ordinary member of committee—total 14. In absence of any rule to the contrary, would it not be in accordance with commonsense and right (and therefore in accordance with the rules of the club) that the member who got only 1 vote as president should be elected in preference to the member who got no vote at all for this office, but whose total for the other offices happened to be larger.

Bombay, March 29. H. F. D.

BOMBAY.

THE FOUNDER OF THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—A slip was made by us yesterday when reporting the annual meeting on Tuesday of this Institution. The founder, we wrongly stated, was a Mr. George Young; we are all familiar with the good name of George Candy, who rightfully enjoys that honor, and who took the deepest interest in the welfare of the class for whom the Institution was founded.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.—We are requested to remind our readers of the meeting to be held to-day in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, at 5-30 p.m., under the presidency of His Excellency the Governor, on behalf of the Cathedral School Building Fund. His Excellency, and other influential members of the community, will address the meeting. The hearty co-operation of Churchmen is invited.

MR. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE writes to us, with reference to the case of the Tramway Company against James Scott, that he had no prejudice against the defendant, and only testified to what he saw. The fact that there were discrepancies between his evidence and the conductor's is, Mr. Hormusjee contends, a proof of his own good faith.

POLICE CHANGES AND APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. Superintendent Mills, doing duty as the D Division, Girgaum, is transfered to the B Division, and Mr. Superintendent Brown from the B to the C Division. A Mr. John Collett was appointed yesterday as a Constable in the European establishment of the Bombay Executive Police.

BREACH OF SHIP DISCIPLINE.—George J. Johnson, of the British ship Jane Aveny, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. W. Webb to two weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction for absenting himself without leave from that ship, and without a sufficient reason.

THE land postal line known as the Ahmedabad-Hydrabad postal line is abolished. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has complied again with the wishes of the Government of India, having suppressed his own convictions in order that he may conform to the wishes of the Viceroy on this subject. There will doubtless be loud complaints made at this complete ignoring of the expressed wishes of the mercantile community of Kurrachee; but whether any blame should be thrown on the members of the Committee who were entrusted with the preparation and presentation of the memorial expressing the opinions of the meeting we cannot say. As H. E. Sir Richard Temple, though once holding an opinion that the land postal line should be maintained, has thought fit to change that opinion, and now considers that it ought to be abolished, evidently the mercantile community have wasted their time and made vain representations.—*Beacon.*

THE Brahmin peon in the Poona Post Office who was concerned in the great Hoondee robbery and forgery cases which occurred some time ago has been convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 250, in default six months' additional imprisonment.—*Deccan Herald.*

MHOW.—From Mhow we learn that small-pox has commenced its ravages there: young and old are attacked by this loathsome disease. In a house occupied by one family, three deaths occurred in five days.—*Id.*

THE EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR, N. E. DIVISION.—We must say a word in favour of an old Poona man, who did much for education in Poona by laying a good solid foundation in the High School days, and seems very hard that Mr. H. P. Jacob, who is the present acting Educational Inspector, N. E. Division, and who joined the Educational Department in 1866, should be put aside for the substantive appointment, in favour of Mr. Giles, who joined it seven years later, in 1873. We only lately had occasion to refer to the very satisfactory state of the Elphinstone High School under Mr. Jacob's Principalship, and the natural idea to most people would be that it would be good to send such a man to inspect other High Schools that he might bring them into an equal state of efficiency. We cannot understand why Mr. Chatfield should have been induced to inflict what seems such an unselfish slight upon an old and deserving servant of Government. It looks as if it had been done to enable Mr. Giles to remain in the neighbourhood of the military connections of his family. For practical knowledge of teaching, acquaintance with the languages of the country, and thorough attention to his duties, there can be no one superior to Mr. H. P. Jacob.—*Id.*

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

ABOLITION OF THE KURRACHEE LAND POSTAL LINE.

THE following correspondence has been sent for publication:—

Letter from the Acting Commissioner in Sinde dated 30th January, submitting in reply to a reference his report on the subject of the land postal line between Bombay and Kurrachee together with correspondence from the leading Municipal and other public bodies in the province intimating their desire against the abolition of the land postal line, and that they would prefer the loss of the intermediate steamers to the loss of that line, and stating that if one of the two lines is to be abolished the second steamer is that which could be best spared.

Letter from the Postmaster General, Bombay, dated 12th March, stating in reply to a reference that on the abolition of the land line between Ahmedabad and Hydrabad he can guarantee regular postal service by sea to Kurrachee.

RESOLUTION.—On reconsidering of the matter, and seeing that a considerable saving will be effected by the measure, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to give his assent to the proposal of the Postmaster General for the abolition of the land postal line between Hydrabad and Ahmedabad.

D. MACKENZIE,
For Acting Secretary to Government.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB AT KURRACHEE.

HIS Honor the Hon'ble R. E. Egerton, C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, arrived in Kurrachee on Friday last by the ordinary mid-day train. He was accompanied by Major Bates, Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp, Mr. Lepel Griffin, Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, and Colonel Black, Military Secretary. Colonel Lambert, Collector of Kurrachee, who had gone a few days before to Hydrabad to meet His Honor, accompanied him to Kurrachee, and Colonel Beville, commanding the 1st Belooch Regiment, was also in the carriage with His Honor. Two companies of the 19th N.I with band under command of a European officer were drawn up as a guard of honour at the station. The Acting Commissioner in Sind, Mr. Melville, the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Lee-Warner the Judicial Commissioner Major Grant, Brigadier General Howard Vyse, Colonel Kenny, Major Staveley, Mr. Cole, Mr. Ingle, Mr. Gibbons, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Foxton, and all the leading official gentlemen in Kurrachee were present on the platform of the Frere Road Station to receive His Honor the Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Melville, the Acting Commissioner in Sind, introduced the Lieutenant-Governor to all the leading officials on the platform, and then conducted him to his carriage, which was then driven to Government House. The rest of the party followed a few minutes afterwards. His Honor is a very grave and most reverent gentleman, and his manner and appearance created a most favorable impression. The Punjab officials who came with him bear about them the characteristics which have made them marked men, their unassuming business-like manners fully bearing out the app lation "energetic" which has been very properly given them.—*Beacon.*

THE VERNACULAR PRESS LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MADRAS MAIL."

"But man, proud man
Dress'd in a little brief authority,
Most ignorant of what he's m st assur'd
His glassy essence—like an angry ape,
Plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven
As make the angels weep."

SIR,—How is it, that a principle discredited by the advancing knowledge of the world, tottering to its final fall under the onslaughts of western civilization:—an Imperialism, destroyed in France, after a death struggle of ninety years, crushed into a corner till quite unrecognizable in Austro-Hungary, disowned in Italy by her monarchs themselves, depending on a people's love for an office in Russia, and on the "morality" of two men in Germany—how is it that this principle, this Imperialism, finds a home with a race whose glory it is to have repudiated it two hundred years ago, once and for ever? If any people would have been supposed incapable of setting up an Imperial system, it was the English, not merely because of their known dislike for despotism, but because they had over and over again declared that they had found every argument upon which it rests rotten to the core too utterly fallacious for further consideration. How comes it, then, that the spectre, driven with ridicule naked from St. James, is found rehabilitated in Calcutta?

The fact is easier to affirm, than its antecedents are to discover: it is the duty of every Englishman to do his utmost to again tear the mask from a casuistry which is disgracing our good name for consistency and common sense. It is not only the Vernacular Press Act which affirms this fact—that can be dismissed with almost one word. A ragged press is not long tolerated by any body who would declare the contrary must do so by some other language than ours, for English is unsuited to paradoxes. Every day do we hear the fatal foolish principle enunciated that liberty can better be prevented from degenerating into license by the capricious control of an individual, be he Magistrate, or be he Viceroy, than by the calm and even operations of the laws of this country. We should go back three hundred years and believe in witchcraft, in bogies, divine right, and half a dozen other of the exploded creeds of the past, were we to accept the reasoning of the Government of India in respect to this unfortunate Press law—a law which is to supersede law.

To what are we to ascribe the lamentable weakness in statesmanship which sanctions this and similar measures possible? Can it be true what many aver, that the Indian official is a man who never reads; that the study of all history but that of a few battles and Governors, is as blank to him as to the Hindu he rules? That though Buckle has been read by every Russian that can spell, Indian Civilian knows him not, nor understands the school of thought which he represents. Whether true or not as regards individ

this country to contradict them. India could not be governed for a year unless the rulers who are on the spot were held to be supreme judges of such matters as native feeling. Nor need Lord Lytton and his colleagues have taken so much trouble to show that they were not hostile to the freedom of the Press. The freedom of the Press is a relative term. What is freedom at one time is license at another. This country has practically recognized that distinction by the way in which it has frequently dealt with the Press of Ireland in seasons of disaffection. Successive Peace Preservation Acts have given the Government very stringent powers of checking literary provocations to rebellion and to the commission of agrarian crime. The bounds between liberty and licence cannot be determined by any abstract principles; they must be drawn by the light of experience and common sense. As Mr. Mill aptly wrote, it is one thing to preach Communistic doctrines in a time of peace, and quite another to declaim them before a public granary in the presence of a hungry and excited mob. What would merely be folly in the one case would be a crime in the other. That distinction is recognized in the Indian Bill, which does not seek to punish even the most seditious appeals if published in English, because they would be read only by educated people, and, therefore, would have comparatively little effect. Lord Lytton points to a parallel distinction made by the English law, which allows physiological works to be sold to medical students, but would put its ban upon them if written and published in such a form as to corrupt ignorant schoolboys. That comparison is sufficiently apt for Lord Lytton's purpose. The natives of India are children in political knowledge and experience. Fictions too monstrous to be credited by English lads in their teens would be unhesitatingly believed by millions of people in Bengal and the Punjab. As the Indian authorities do think that such credulity, when inflamed by a recklessly disloyal Press, is a public danger, only one thing remains to be done, and that is to make the check on literary sedition so complete that, if necessary, the offence may be stifled. The Government ought either to refrain from lifting its hand against the native Press or to hit it in such a fashion as to put an end to any possibility of further dispute. The English law in India, we may be permitted to believe, gives the best example in all history of the Government of a dependency; still it is, it must be, a despotism, and the one thing no despotism can afford to do is to let its subjects think that it is either timid or weak. Lord Lytton and his colleagues have certainly not committed such a mistake. The native vendors of chief sedition will at once perceive that their occupation is gone. It does not follow, of course, that the Government will put forth all the powers of the new Act. It is not to be applied to Madras, although the native Press of that province cannot be absolutely innocent of disloyalty. Nor in other parts of the country will the local Government punish every native journal which prints sedition. They will doubtless be guided by the nature and the frequency of the offences, by the feelings of the local population, and by the signs of disturbance or of calm. It might be desirable in some cases to leave a certain outlet for discontent. But if it is necessary to check the literary sedition of India at all, it is necessary for the Government to have the means of doing so with a swiftness, an ease, and a completeness which to Oriental minds will seem like a decree of fate.

ENGLAND AND THE CONGRESS.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

MARCH 15.

THAT it should have been thought necessary to ask such questions as were put to the Government yesterday evening as to the terms on which England consents to enter the Congress, and that Sir Stafford Northcote's answers should have been understood as "lightening the peril of the Congress" is almost incomprehensible. Yet so it is. The House of Commons cheered while Sir Stafford spoke, as if it had been relieved from a heavy burden of doubt and apprehension; and a similar spirit of gratulation is expressed this morning in nearly all the newspapers. Thus, it is noted as a most satisfactory thing that the Chancellor of the Exchequer "could say without the slightest hesitation that in the Congress each State will certainly preserve liberty to retire at any moment; while as is not proposed that the majority should bind the minority. This" (it is added) "will relieve the country from any apprehension lest its interests should be overborne by the mere votes of other Powers." But surely these congratulations testify to an extraordinary confusion of mind as to the conditions under which the Congress will meet (if it ever meets) and much weakness of mind as to its outcome for all practical purposes. Who, having given five minutes' thought to the matter, ever supposed that any member of the Congress could not be withdrawn from it at any moment? Or, if any such person exists, what means of compulsion does he fancy that other members of the Congress could exert over a refractory colleague? Of course any one of the representatives of the Powers will be at liberty to retire from the Congress as soon as it proves, if it does appear, that he is expected to give formal sanction to arrangements seriously hostile to the interests or the honour of his country and the mere supposition of an agreement that the vote of the majority would bind the minority in some legal sense (for that is what seems to be imagined) is absurd on the face of it. But why when all this is proclaimed and understood the country should be relieved of its apprehensions as to the outcome of the Congress is incomprehensible as the idea that its proceedings might possibly be settled by ballot. That the votes of a majority will not command the sanction of the minority seems very little to the purpose when we reflect that what the majority declares expedient to be done that majority will probably be prepared to do; and though the minority may thereupon withdraw its representative or representatives, nothing in that circumstance alone is likely to prevent the fulfilment of the wishes of the majority. All depends in the case upon concert, material strength, and force of will; with the probable result either that the minority will submit just as if it were bound to accept the decision of a preponderance of voices, or that it will have to fight for its own cause just as there had been no Congress at all.

In the manner far too much importance is given to the resolution of the Government to insist that all the terms of peace shall be laid before the Congress. Of course we do not mean to say that the Government are wrong in standing firmly by this stipulation: it is impossible to doubt that they are right and wise in so doing. What we do say is that this resolve of theirs has less of practical importance than is commonly given to it. He is right who says it may be doubted whether, even by getting a promise from Russia that she will lay the "whole" treaty before the Congress, any guarantee could be gained that no other stipulations exist besides those avowed; unless, indeed, she were directly asked to answer the question. Even then, however, might not altogether furnish a satisfactory pledge—not because of any ground for suspecting that the Russian Government would make a negative declaration, even if such a secret treaty existed, but because in the newly constituted relations of Russia to Turkey there might be an agreement on many important matters without there being anything that could come under the denomination of a regular Treaty or convention. If, therefore, Russia has really made such private stipulations, or has prepared the way for them, nothing that can be done by the Powers can well force her to divulge the particulars unless she deems it fit herself to do so, or unless the course of events reveals them. Nay, it may rather be asked whether any pressure applied to make her disclose the secret, if it really exists, is not more likely to have the contrary effect, while it would not be calculated to prepare the ground very favourably for the Congress. Both Governments have precisely formulated their views, and neither seems much disposed to acquiesce in the proposals of the other; so that unless some sort of compromise be found, fresh difficulties—and in this case not formal ones merely—may arise in the way of the Congress, leading to delays, at least if not worse.

The Austrian, German, and Italian Governments have all assented in principle to the proposal of the British Cabinet to admit Greece to the Congress, while of opinion that the formal decision of the matter should be left to the time when the Congress meets, and to this only the signatory Powers of the Treaty of Paris have been and could be invited. The Austrian Government, while joining in this view, expressed its readiness for a decision of the question even before the Powers met, should England and Russia wish this. In its circular on the subject this Government likewise takes occasion to express its views on the question of ultimately admitting the vassal States of Turkey, pointing out the difference between the position of a Sovereign country and that of feudatories which have been at war with their Suzerain, and reserving the question for the decision of the assembled Powers. This was no doubt done with a view to prevent the question of the eventual participation in the Congress of the minor States of Turkey being prejudiced by the admission of Greece, should it be finally decided on even before the meeting of the Powers.

PARIS, MARCH 14.

Contrary to what was affirmed yesterday, neither Egypt, Syria, the holy places, nor Tunis will be brought before the Congress. France, it seems, on the one hand, manifested a desire for their exclusion, and to this all the Powers have agreed. This does not imply that these matters will be absolutely excluded, but only that they cannot be raised except with the consent of, and within the limits prescribed by, the Power which has stipulated for their exclusion. As to the Egyptian question, which it is so important to see settled in principle before the Congress by the Powers most directly interested, it is now certain that England has unreservedly adhered to the proposal communicated to her by France as to the investigation into the financial and administrative reforms which are to be effected by common consent. It is also certain that all Europe, England excepted, deems the necessity of freeing Egypt from the double vassalage she would henceforth undergo, and that England, in effecting this, will encounter no refusal from any quarter provided she acts in accord with those Powers who acknowledge the necessity of common action.

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A MAD CURATE.—A London correspondent writing on the 1st instant says:—Such a scene there was at St. Paul's Church, Clapham, last Sunday! The congregation noticed that their dearly-beloved curate, young Mr. Barston, displayed a certain silliness and eccentricity of demeanour during the earlier portion of the service. They did not, however, think very much of this, for is not the custom and happy privilege of young curates to conduct themselves after the manner either of men or angels? They did, unfortunately, the first Psalm for the day, the 116th, contained the verse "The pains of hell got hold upon me; I shall find trouble and heaviness, and I will call upon the name of the Lord." Scarcely were these words out of his lips, when Mr. Barston, throwing his arms frantically round his head, shouted 'I will call upon the name of the Lord—Yes, by Heaven, I will.' Thereupon a panic ensued among the congregation, who bolted almost *en masse* towards the doors, pursued by their maniac parson. A friend from whom I get these details, declares that he never witnessed such an extraordinary scene in his life. So great was the panic for a time, that although some hundreds of men were present, not one attempted to seize the lunatic, all hurrying for their very lives towards the exits, while here and there women dropped down in fainting fits and many other went into hysterics. At last some bold wight, collared the curate, but not until several people had been seriously injured in the mad crush at the doors. He fought so valiantly that it took no less than eight men to hold him down until a doctor arrived, when he was put into a carriage and taken home. It seems that the outbreak was due to the nervous excitement resulting from hard study for an examination On coming to the vestry in the morning, Mr. Barston told the sexton that he had not slept for four nights, and that he felt quite unfit to perform service. To which the sexton responded, it is said, that 'he always felt ever so much quieted by divine worship, especially by the sermon.'"

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TO INDIVIDUALS WHO PROPOSE RESIDING IN, OR VISITING HOT CLIMATES, I consider the Fruit Salt to be an indispensable necessary, for by its use the system is relieved of poisonous matter, the result of eating to excess in the sultry climates, and by its daily use may do a older country while so much heat-making food is not require if in the warmer climate. By keeping the system clear, the Fruit Salt will prevent the many disastrous diseases, also those of the liver complaints, and neutralises poisonous matter. It ought to be kept in every trunk and bed-room in readiness for any emergency. Without its use no household can be said to be safe. Out of a large number of Testimonials I select the following:—

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"MR. ENO.—Dear Sir,—I write to thank you as being one of my best friends. Your effects in my case are astonishing, as I am constitutionally bilious, and am now fifty-two years of age. My mother and youngest sister were never cured of sickness headaches between Russia and Turkey that I attended away in which everything connected therewith has been concealed from the Cabinets, almost more than from the public, such an interest on may be perfectly natural and legitimate on the part of the British Government. Still it may be doubted whether, even by getting a promise from Russia that she will lay the "whole" treaty before the Congress, any guarantee could be gained that no other stipulations exist besides those avowed; unless, indeed, she were directly asked to answer the question. Even then, however, might not altogether furnish a satisfactory pledge—not because of any ground for suspecting that the Russian Government would make a negative declaration, even if such a secret treaty existed, but because in the newly constituted relations of Russia to Turkey there might be an agreement on many important matters without there being anything that could come under the denomination of a regular Treaty or convention. If, therefore, Russia has really made such private stipulations, or has prepared the way for them, nothing that can be done by the Powers can well force her to divulge the particulars unless she deems it fit herself to do so, or unless the course of events reveals them. Nay, it may rather be asked whether any pressure applied to make her disclose the secret, if it really exists, is not more likely to have the contrary effect, while it would not be calculated to prepare the ground very favourably for the Congress. Both Governments have precisely formulated their views, and neither seems much disposed to acquiesce in the proposals of the other; so that unless some sort of compromise be found, fresh difficulties—and in this case not formal ones merely—may arise in the way of the Congress, leading to delays, at least if not worse.

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